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1954 MINER'S DAY REPORT, USSR

[On 29 August 1948, the USSR celebrated Miner's Day for the first time. Since then, the last Sunday in August has always been designated as Miner's Day. In addition to being a festive occasion, marked by numerous picnics and excursions, it is a time when coal enterprises, particularly those which are doing outstanding work, report on their performance.]

POSTWAR PROGRESS IN COAL INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Pravda, 29 Aug 54

During postwar years, USSR coal industry has increased to 2.3 times its former level [1940?]. Each year its productive capacities grow. Hundreds of new coal mines and open pits have been put into operation in the postwar period and, at the same time, about 50 new coal regions and large deposits have been opened and are being worked. In these areas more than 150 mines and open pits have been put into operation or are under construction. In 1954, the coal output in these regions will amount to several tens of million tons. The use of the open-pit method in working coal deposits has increased 82 percent during the past 3 1/2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

As the requirements of the national economy for high-grade coal continue to grow, the volume of coal cleaning is steadily increasing. Twice as much run-of-the-mine coal was processed in the past 3 1/2 years in USSR coal-cleaning plants as in 1950, and five times as much, or more, than before the war.

More than 200 types of new mining machines and mechanisms have been created for the coal industry. Their wide introduction even in the Fourth Five-Year Plan permitted completing the mechanization of a number of basic processes of coal mining and led to good progress in the mechanization of the heaviest and most laborious processes -- loading coal at the face and loading

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coal and rock during development work. As a result of the extensive use, starting in 1949, of coal combines and of loading machines, mechanized loading at the face reached a level of 30 percent and loading of coal and rock during development work a level of 45 percent. About one third of Donbass coal extracted, more than one half of Kuzbass coal, and almost two thirds of Karaganda coal are loaded mechanically at the face. At faces where coal mining combines have been introduced labor productivity has increased 45 percent, and at development work fronts provided with loading machines it has increased 35 percent.

Introduction of new techniques has made it necessary to improve the organization of production and labor. At present, about half the faces and one third of the development work fronts have been converted to the cycle work schedule. Coal output at these faces and work fronts has increased 35-40 percent and labor productivity 20-25 percent.

The Zapadnaya-Kapital'naya Mine of the Rostovugol' Combine has converted all its faces to the cycle work schedule and its coal output per 24 hours has increased 1,600 tons, or more than 40 percent. At the same time, labor productivity has risen 63 percent and production costs of coal have dropped 25 percent. Other mines which have also achieved high indexes are imeni OGPU, imeni Lutugin, No 19, No 1-2 Zolotoye, and No 63 in the Donbass; imeni Kirov and Polysayevskaya No 1 in the Kuzbass; and No 31 in Karaganda. As a result of converting all faces in these mines to the cycle work schedule, the coal output and labor productivity have risen 40-60 percent, wages of underground workers have increased 20-40 percent, and production costs per ton of coal have dropped 25-40 percent.

Other mines with conditions similar to the outstanding mines but whose directors have not provided for the introduction of the cycle work schedule have been failing to fulfill their production plans for a long time. These mines include No 32 Ventilyatsionnaya, No 17-17-bis, and No 22 imeni Kirov in the Donbass; Zhurinka No 3 in the Kuzbass; and No 37 in Karaganda.

The correct assignment of workers is an important factor in the increase in labor productivity. There are still many mines where little attention is being paid to this matter; for example, Mine No 4-21 of the Stalinugol' Trust in the Donbass. This mine employs twice as many, or more, secondary and auxiliary workers per thousand tons of coal extracted as are employed in the neighboring, similarly situated Mine No 29. As a result, labor productivity in Mine No 29 is 1.5 times as great as in Mine No 4-21.

In the past 3 1/2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production costs per ton of coal have been lowered by 9 percent. However, a number of operational personnel have not paid adequate attention to reducing production costs and, consequently, many mines are not meeting their quota for this important index.

Further increase in the coal industry will require a marked improvement in capital construction. In postwar years, machinery for mine sinking and construction operations has increased greatly. Industrial methods of construction are being introduced. Despite this, capital construction in the coal industry, particularly in regard to introduction of higher capacities, has been lagging for a long time. This lag must be overcome in the shortest time possible. Persistent improvement in the organization of construction is required, improvement in the exploitation of techniques, wide introduction of industrial and continuous methods of construction, improvement in quality of operations, and achievement of a steady reduction in production costs.

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The Soviet state is striving to improve housing and cultural and other public buildings for its miners. In postwar years, more than 11 million square meters of housing have been constructed and put in use in the coal industry. Public-building construction is being carried out on a broad scale. In 1953 alone, about 600 schools, hospitals, clubs, and stores were constructed for the miners, and in 1954, 1.5 times as many buildings will be constructed.

In recent years, the training course network in the coal industry, whereby workers are trained while continuing their jobs, has been considerably expanded. More than 40 percent of all workers employed at present in coal mining are increasing their qualifications by attending schools and courses. The network of schools and training-course combines must be further increased and preparation of qualified workers improved in every way. Training courses must teach outstanding methods and work processes and workers must be trained to have several allied skills so as to contribute toward an improvement in labor organization.

The level of economic directorship of mines should be raised. Directors must be enabled to decide independently operational problems of work of the enterprise. Wider initiative must be allowed. To this end consolidation of mines and sections must be carried out and direction of them must be intensified. Better and more experienced engineers and technicians should consider it their honorable duty to work directly for production, where the fate of the fulfillment of the plan for coal output is decided. -- A. F. Zasyad'ko, Minister of Coal Industry USSR

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES MECHANIZATION -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 Aug 54

B. Bratchenko, Deputy Minister of Coal Industry USSR, gives the following data on mechanization in the coal industry:

In 1953, about 2,400 coal- and rock-loading machines were in operation in mines of the Donbass, the Kuzbass, Karaganda, and the Urals. This has made it possible to push the level of mechanized loading of coal and rock in development work to 42 percent.

New types of mine props made of metal and reinforced concrete are being used extensively in USSR coal mines. At present, more than 2,000 kilometers of mine workings are supported by this type of prop. At 900 mines metal props are being used.

Mechanization of mines has contributed to a considerable increase in coal output. During 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the output rose 23.2 percent and labor productivity rose 15.3 percent but production costs of coal dropped 9.6 percent.

Mining by the open-pit method has developed extensively during recent years. Mechanized open pits in the Sverdlovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, in Karaganda, and in the Ukraine now deliver 7.5 times as much coal as in 1940. The coal pits have put into operation SE3 excavators, ESh-1 and ESh4/75 walking draglines, electric locomotives, dumpcars with a load capacity of 50 tons, and powerful tractor planes (bulldozers). Production costs per ton of coal are only two fifths to one half as much as by the underground method.

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NEWLY ORGANIZED UKRAINIAN MINISTRY REPORTS STATUS -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
29 Aug 54

In 1953, the coal output in the Ukraine was 17.5 percent higher than in the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In 1954, Ukrainian miners have taken a new step forward and have considerably increased the rate of coal extraction. Workers of several tens of mines have completed the 8-month plan ahead of schedule and are delivering to the country additional thousands of tons.

The speed in sinking vertical shafts has been stepped up. The Stalin-shakhtoprokhodka (Stalin Mine-Sinking) Trust had outstanding success in this field. By organizing work on the cycle schedule and skillfully utilizing new techniques, two mine-sinking brigades are sinking 100-120 linear meters of shaft per month in the Vetka-Glubokaya and Ignat'yevskaya mines.

However, Ukrainian coal miners are in debt to the country. This situation has been brought about by delay in putting new mines in operation, slow development of reserve fronts, and failure of many enterprises to achieve their planned capacity. For example, a number of mines in the Stalinugol' and Voroshilovgradugol' combines which had been put in operation even before 1951 have as yet achieved only half their capacity.

Although a few mines in the Donbass have achieved high labor productivity, the basin as a whole shows a slow rise in this respect and some trusts have not yet attained their prewar level. This is explained to a considerable extent by idle periods for manpower and mechanisms; for example, losses of working time in the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine amount to 31.7 percent. Most idleness results from delay in delivery of empty cars, breakdowns in transport and face machinery, occasional carelessness of workers and bosses, and slow or poor development of the working front. Estimates indicate that cutting the idle periods in half would raise labor productivity 15 percent.

Improvement in working coal deposits is very important for mines of the Donbass. Conversion of sections and mine fields to retreat mining will permit better organization of production and improved utilization of effective techniques. Conversion to the pillar method in working thin seams of the Donbass should lead to an increase in labor productivity for the mine involved and a reduction of 4-7 rubles per ton in production costs of coal.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE STALINUGOL' COMBINE -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Aug 54

Of 14 trusts in the Stalinugol' Combine, only five fulfilled the plan for increasing labor productivity in the first half of 1954. However, the Chistyakovanratsit Trust now employs 22 percent less workers per 1,000 tons of coal extracted than in 1950.

If all of the mines in the Stalinugol' Combine should achieve their planned capacities, it would be equivalent to starting 50 new mines.

CHISTYAKOVANRATSIT TRUST OPERATES EFFICIENTLY -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

Miners of the Chistyakovanratsit Trust are fulfilling their obligations for the year ahead of schedule by Miner's Day. The Mine imeni Kiselev, No 3-bis, No 17-bis, No 27, No 7-8-bis, fulfilled or exceeded their obligations for the year during 5 months of 1954. During this period, the output of the Chistyakovanratsit Trust was 10 percent greater, labor productivity was 4.9 percent greater, and production costs of coal were 3 rubles 31 kopeks less

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than in the same period of 1953. Already the trust has delivered tens of trainloads of coal above the state plan.

During 3 years and 5 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the coal output for the trust increased 42.3 percent; labor productivity for exploitation workers, 27.1 percent; productivity of cutting machines, 62.7 percent; and productivity of combines, 43 percent. Production costs of coal dropped considerably and, at the same time, the average wages of workers rose 6 percent.

Of 59 working faces in the trust, 44 are operating on the cycle schedule. In 1953, workers, engineers, and technicians of the trust received 12 million rubles in bonuses.

The average daily output at faces converted to the cycle schedule was 2.4 times as great as at faces not converted, and labor productivity along the face was 1.7 times as great.

CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE INCREASES OUTPUT -- Moscow, Pravda, 29 Aug 54

Organization of all faces on the cycle work schedule has permitted miners of Mine No 4-9 of the Shakhterskantratsit Trust in the Donbass to achieve the planned capacity of the enterprise ahead of schedule, to increase labor productivity to 1.5 times its former level, to increase wages 38 percent, and to decrease considerably production costs of coal. Great success in organizing work on the cycle schedule was also achieved by Mine No 46 in the Donbass and Polysayevskaya-1 Mine in the Kuzbass.

Miners of the outstanding mines imeni Kiselev, No 1 imeni Chelyuskintsy, and imeni Rumyantsev in the Donbass, imeni Kirov in the Kuzbass, and others have delivered tens of thousands of tons of coal above the plan in honor of Miner's Day. The 8-month quota was fulfilled ahead of schedule by the Krasnoarmeyskugol' Trust of the Moskvougol' Combine, the Uzbekugol' Trust, 16 mines of the Kizel basin, workers of the Baydakovskiy coal pit in the Ukraine, and other enterprises.

Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

The following table gives data for a number of mines, indicating the increase in output after the faces were converted to the cycle work schedule:

Mine	No of Working Faces	No Converted to Cycle Schedule	No Fulfilling Cycle Norm	Average Daily Output (kg)		
				1949	1953	Mar 1954
Zapadnaya-Kapital'-naya of Nesvetayan-tratsit Trust	15	10	9	3949	4757	5500
No 1 Tsentral'naya of Krasnoarmeysk-ugol' Trust	12	10	9	1677	2407	2737
Polysayevskaya No 1 of Lenin-ugol' Trust (Kuzbass)	5	5	3	1751**	2274	2406

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Mine	No of Working Faces	No Converted to Cycle Schedule	No Fulfilling Cycle Norm	Average	Daily Output (kg)	
				1949	1953	Mar 1954
imeni Kirov of Leninugol' Trust (Kuzbass)	16	15	9	4644**	5447	5899
No 19 of Stalin-ugol' Trust*	6	6	5	498	634	707
No 46 of Shakht-antratsit Trust*	8	6	6	665	747	852

* Mines working seams 0.5-0.65 meter thick

** Data for 1950, since conversion to the cycle work schedule was carried out only in the second half of 1951 in the Kuzbass.

ROSTOVUGOL' COMBINE REPORTS SUCCESSES -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

Workers of the Rostovugol' Combine are meeting Miner's Day with considerable production success. The combine exceeded the 7-month plan for coal output. The plan for labor productivity was fulfilled in 5 months of 1954, during which labor productivity rose to 29.7 tons as against 29 tons in 1953, and the plan was exceeded in June 1954. The combine has reduced the ash content of its coal considerably below the established standard. Its mines have achieved their planned capacity 88.5 percent and, by the end of 1954, this figure will be raised to 90.5 percent. The Nesvetayantratsit Trust, outstanding in this respect, has achieved the planned capacity of its mines 102.4 percent.

The rate of converting to the cycle work schedule is increasing yearly in the Rostovugol' Combine. In 1953, 65 percent of the working faces were on this schedule (207 faces of 320), and in the first half of 1954, the figure was 66.5 percent (216 faces). The number of faces fulfilling their cycle norms has also risen. In 1953, 115 faces fell into this category (55.6 percent) and in the first half of 1954, 130 faces (60.5 percent). In 1953, one cycle every 24 hours was fulfilled by 54 faces; in the first quarter 1954, 56 faces; in April 1954, 67 faces; and in June 1954, 69 faces.

In ten mines of the combine all working faces have been converted to the cycle schedule; in 11 mines, 70-95 percent of all working faces; and in 28 mines, 60-70 percent.

For a long time, the following mines have been carrying out continuous cycling: No 47 imeni Vorovskiy and No 46 of the Shakhtantratsit Trust, imeni OGPU and Zapadnaya-Kapital'naya of the Nesvetayantratsit Trust, No 6 of the Bogurayevugol' Trust, and Severo-Izvarinskaya of the Gundorovugol' Trust. The combine as a whole completed [an average of] 26.7 cycles in March 1954 as against 24.9 in 1953.

Labor productivity per worker per cycling face averaged 4.45 tons in 1953, 4.62 tons in the first quarter of 1954, 4.56 tons in April 1954; and 4.71 tons in May 1954.

In 1954, mechanized loading at the face has increased considerably with the aid of Donbass and UKT-1 combines. Now 23.1 percent of all coal extracted is loaded mechanically. In the mines, 43 Donbass combines, 50 UKT-1 combines, 2 UKMG-2 combines, and one Gornyak combine are in operation. It has become possible to work seams from 0.4 to 0.45 meter thick in the Shakhtantratsit and the Nesvetayantratsit trusts with the aid of UKT-1 combines.

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To decrease the output of small varieties of anthracite and the formation of dust, the UKT-1 combine is equipped with special reduction gears. This measure has led to a 25-percent reduction in small varieties, a 66-percent reduction in dust formation, and 40 percent reduction in the required thickness [of the seam].

Remote control is in use for 315 combines and cutting machines, and for 275 conveyer lines.

Roof control with complete caving is widely used. There is complete roof caving at 171 faces of 260 in dipping and slightly dipping seams. The Nesvetayantratsit and Gundorovugol' trusts have completely given up partial backfilling and recently the Shakhtantratsit Trust has been employing complete roof caving on a wide scale with the use of metal props, and the OK-150 organpipe props.

The MOS-50u and OK-150 organpipe props are in use at 65 faces of the combine.

REPORT ON MOSCOW BASIN -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 29 Aug 54

The Moscow basin is one of the important places in the USSR for coal mining. As a result of successfully completing the Fourth Five-Year Plan, miners of the Moscow basin completely restored the basin mines which had been destroyed during the war. During recent years, 81 mines with a total annual capacity of more than 20 million tons of coal were constructed and put in operation.

Donbass and VOM-53 combines are in operation in mines of the Moskvougol' Combine. Mechanized loading was 17 percent higher here during the first half of 1954 than in 1953. In development work the powerful PK-2M combine is being employed. The number of faces converted to the cycle work schedule has risen from 78 in 1950 to 245 in 1954.

The Krasnoarmeyskugol' Trust, an outstanding trust of the Moskvougol' Combine, is regularly exceeding its quota for fuel output. During 7 months of 1954, this trust delivered tens of thousands of tons of fuel above the plan. Labor productivity of the mines of this trust is the highest for the basin. Mine No 35 has achieved good results. During 7 months of 1954, this mine extracted more than 4,000 tons of above-plan coal.

However, 48 percent of the mines in the Moscow basin are not meeting their quotas and have failed to deliver to the country more than 500,000 tons of coal.

GEORGIAN COAL INDUSTRY PROGRESSES -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 29 Aug 54

Trusts of the coal industry of the Georgian SSR completed the 1954 first-half-year plan for coal output and have delivered to the country 11 percent more coal than in the same period of 1953. They are fulfilling their Fifth Five-Year Plan quota for the increase in coal output.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the Fifth Five-Year Plan, more than 1.5 billion rubles was invested in the coal industry of the Georgian SSR. During this same period, 325 million rubles was spent for housing and cultural and other public buildings in coal regions of the Georgian SSR, and about 203,000 square meters of housing were constructed and put in use.

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Large new coal mines were constructed and put in operation in Tkvarcheli, Tkibuli, and Akhaltsikhe, and the Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli coal-cleaning plants were built and activated. A new, high mountain railway line, Kvezani-Akarmara, was constructed and put in operation through extensive engineering feats, and the line in the Rioni-Tkibuli section was completely electrified. This greatly accelerated coal transport from the extraction place.

The Georgian coal output during the years of Soviet power rose considerably. In 1940, it was nine times that of 1913 and in 1950, 26 times. As a result of the systematic equipping of coal mines with perfected mechanisms and improvement in work organization, the 1953 output was several times that of 1940.

The plan for an increase in labor productivity for the Gruzugol' Combine was fulfilled 103 percent for the first half of 1954, an increase of 8.1 percent over 1953.

However, there are serious defects in the work of the coal industry of the Georgian SSR. Although the Gruzugol' Combine fulfilled the 1954 seven-month plan 101.3 percent and exceeded the 1953 seven-month coal output 10.3 percent, the Tkvarchelugol' and the Akhaltsikhugol' trusts are lagging in fulfillment of the state plan and owe the country several thousand tons of fuel.

Work is unsatisfactorily organized in a number of mines of the Gruzugol' Combine. Too little attention is being given to the introduction of the cycle work schedule.

GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION STEPS UP PERFORMANCE -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

Construction Administration No 2 of the Tkvarchelshakhtostroy of the Gruzugol' Combine is exceeding the quota established for it both for an increase in coal output and a decrease in time required for mine construction. The Transferable Red Banner of the VTsSPS and the Ministry of Coal Industry USSR has been awarded 11 times to the construction administration and its two brigades.

Engineers and technicians have worked out a plan for high-speed cutting of tunnels even under difficult geological conditions. Two complex brigades, on the basis of this plan, have succeeded in completing two or three cutting cycles per 24 hours, averaging 3.5-4 meters per day, with a yearly average of 100-102 meters per month. In some months, they achieved as much as 120-130 linear meters.

During 5 months of 1954, the plan for construction and assembly was fulfilled by the administration 103.6 percent, and the plan for cutting mine workings, 103.7 percent. Each worker's accomplishment was valued at 4,043 rubles per month instead of the planned 3,505, and at the same time, costs were reduced 5.51 percent instead of the planned 3.074 percent.

OPEN-PIT MINING FLOURISHES IN URAL TRUST -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

The Vakhrushevugol' Trust is meeting Miner's Day with new successes. In 1953, the trust fulfilled the plan for coal output and overburden removal ahead of schedule, with labor productivity 107.2 percent of the plan and 20.1 percent higher than in 1952. By reducing production costs the trust saved 7,475,000 rubles and exceeded the plan for the accumulation of profits by 8,349,000 rubles.

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All the trust's pits fulfilled their yearly quotas for extraction and overburden removal except the Veselovskiy pit, which did not fulfill the plan for overburden removal.

All excavator brigades participated in the socialist competition of excavator operators with the aim of removing one million cubic meters per year per excavator. Seventeen excavator brigades fulfilled their obligations.

The Vakhrushevugol' Trust fulfilled the 1954 six-month plan for coal output 102.9 percent, an increase of 10.2 percent over the same period of 1953.

In 1952 and 1953, new, first-class, USSR-made walking excavators were put in operation. The Vakhrushevugol' Trust was one of the first to utilize the ESh-10/75 and the ESh-14/75, powerful walking excavators with a boom 75 meters long and a bucket capacity of 10-14 cubic meters, products of the Uralmash Plant. A 15-cubic-meter ELG-15 shovel, the first to be manufactured by the Novo-Kramatorskiy Machine-Building Plant, is in operation in the Severnyy Open Pit.

The pits of the Vakhrushevugol' Trust are striving to increase labor productivity of the excavators by replacing 3-cubic-meter buckets by 4-5-cubic-meter buckets. This has stepped up the productivity of these excavators more than 7 percent and reduced the time required for loading a train 5 minutes.

Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Aug 54

Pit No 1 of the Volchanskugol' Trust achieved outstanding success in the Ural socialist competition in honor of Miner's Day. Not only did the pit fulfill the 9-month plan, but since the beginning of 1954, it has shipped more than 80 trainloads of above-plan fuel. Recently Pit No 1 has been exceeding its daily quota 25-40 percent.

PECHORA BASIN ENTERPRISES EXCEED QUOTA -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 28 Aug 54

Enterprises of the Pechora basin are meeting Miner's Day with production successes. Mines No 5 and No 18 fulfilled their quota more than 10 days ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of 1954, Mine No 18 has shipped to Leningrad enterprises more than 50 trainloads of coal above the plan. The monthly performance of machinery and mechanisms is 20-25 percent in excess of the program.

KIRGIZ COAL INDUSTRY SUCCESSFUL DESPITE LAGS -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 Aug 54

In 1953, the Kirgiz coal output exceeded the 1940 level by 57.5 percent. During 7 months of 1954, 8.5 percent more coal was extracted than in the same period of 1953 and labor productivity was 8 percent higher.

Kirgiz miners completed the 8-month plan ahead of schedule in honor of Miner's Day. The Kyzyl-Kiyagul', Kok-Yangakugol', and Sulyuktaugol' trusts all include mines which are performing well, but the best results were achieved by Mine No 6 and Mine No 1-1-bis of the Kyzyl-Kiyagul' Trust, No 40 and Kapital'naya of the Kok-Yangakugol' Trust, No 9 of the Sulyuktaugol' Trust, and Severnaya Mine of the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration.

Three Donbass combines are in operation in Kirgiz mines. At faces where these combines have been in use during 7 months of 1954, the coal output is almost six times as much as it was during the same period of 1953. The Sredazgol' Combine has received four additional combines, most of which will work in Kirgiz mines.

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During 7 months of 1954, mechanized coal cutting reached a level of 18 percent, including the Sulyuktaugol' Trust with a level of about 40 percent. Before World War II, Kirgiz mines did not have machines for cutting and loading coal and rock in extraction and development work. Now 11 coal- and rock-loading machines are in operation here. During 6 months, the number of scraper conveyers employed in Kirgiz mines has increased by 24.

The level of mechanization in underground transport has risen greatly in Kirgiz mines. There are 103 electric locomotives in use. Haulage by horse has been completely eliminated. Mechanized transport of miners has been introduced in eight sloping and horizontal workings.

At present, 12 coal faces and five development work fronts are operating on the cycle work schedule. Such work organization, in a number of mines, has raised labor productivity of miners at the face 50 percent and increased the coal output 60 percent.

Five Kirgiz mines did not fulfill the 7-month plan for coal output; Mine No 6 of the Sulyuktaugol' Trust, Kapital'naya Mine of the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration, Mine No 39 of the Kok-Yangakugol' Trust, Dzhal Mine of the Kyzyl-Kiyaugol' Trust, and the Dzhergalan Mine Administration have been doing poor work.

Kirgiz mines are not achieving their planned capacities. Mines of the Kyzyl-Kiya Trust have achieved only 64 percent of their planned capacity; Mine No 6, only 35 percent; and Mine No 6 of the Sulyuktaugol' Trust, only 30 percent.

Machines and mechanisms are still poorly exploited. During 7 months, trusts of the republic fulfilled the plan for mechanized cutting only 70 percent, including 63 percent for cutting machines and 87 percent for combines. The plan for mechanized loading at the face was fulfilled 80 percent. Serious flaws exist in capital construction work, particularly in the Kok-Yangakugol' Trust and the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration.

RAPID GROWTH OF UZBEK COAL INDUSTRY -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 29 Aug 54

Construction of the first Uzbek coal enterprises was carried on during World War II. Great difficulties were met and overcome in building in Angren a railroad, an electric power station, mines, and a workers' settlement. Work was also started on a large open pit, the first unit of which was put in operation in 1948. At the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, four very up-to-date mines were constructed and put in operation.

In 1954, tens of million rubles were allotted to the coal industry of Central Asia, including 27 million rubles for housing.

Enterprises of the Uzbekugol' Trust produce up to 40 percent of all the coal produced in Central Asia. Angren coal goes in a steady stream to industrial enterprises, for agricultural requirements, and to settlements of Uzbekistan and other republics of Central Asia. In honor of Miner's Day the Uzbekugol' Trust has exceeded the 1954 eight-month plan, delivering tens of thousands of tons of above-plan coal.

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Moscow, Pravda, 28 Aug 54

On 26 August, the Uzbekugol' Trust completed the 1954 eight-month plan for coal output. Labor productivity for the trust was 12 percent above the same period of 1953 and the average daily output thousands of tons greater.

TADZHIKUGOL' TRUST LAGS -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 29 Aug 54

Mines of the Tadzhikugol' Trust, the largest enterprise in Tadzhik, have many outstanding workers, but the trust as a whole has for a long time been indebted to the state. It completed the 7-month plan only 96 percent. Mine No 8, the largest in the trust, is regularly failing to fulfill the plan.

However, the Isfara Mine of the Ministry of Local Fuel Industry of the Tadzhik SSR exceeded the 1954 state plan and delivered many thousand tons of above-plan fuel. Labor productivity in this mine is 23 percent above the plan and production costs have dropped 18 percent. The Isfara Mine uses mine timbers a second time and has thus saved 618 cubic meters of timber. It has also saved 519,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. For its excellent work indexes the Isfara Mine has retained for the second year the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR.

KARAGANDUGOL' COMBINE EXCELS IN MECHANIZED LOADING -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 29 Aug 54

Karaganda coal enterprises have exceeded the 1954 first-half-year plan for coal output. A number of mines in the area have also exceeded their planned capacity and production costs have dropped 2 rubles per ton of coal. The Karagandugol' Combine holds first place among coal basins of the country for mechanized loading at the face.

However, Karaganda miners are not utilizing all their reserves for raising the coal output. A number of enterprises are lagging and are greatly indebted to the state. Much blame is to be attributed to Karaganda mine constructors, who are not making enough effort to attain high-speed construction of mines.

KUZBASS TRUST EXCEEDS PLAN -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54

The Molotovugol' Trust in the Kuzbass is regularly exceeding the plan for coal output. During 6 months of 1954, 28,000 above-plan tons of exclusively high-grade coking coal were extracted in mines of this trust. The plan for main development work was fulfilled 102.2 percent. During the last 2 years, production costs of coal dropped 11.4 percent and labor productivity rose 21 percent.

During 5 months of 1954, all mines of the trust, except Kapital'naya-1, exceeded the plan for labor productivity, and the Molotovugol' Trust as a whole exceeded this plan. All mines of the trust fulfilled the plan for coal output and the plan for production costs of coal, and during 5 months of 1954, every mine saved 200,000-600,000 rubles.

In 1952, 32 faces of the trust were converted to the cycle work schedule; in 1953, 37; and in 1954, 40. In 1954, the extraction from one face rose to 6,710 tons per month. As a result of decreasing the number of sections, the monthly coal output per section increased from 8,875 tons in 1953 to 9,940 tons in 1954.

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Mines of the trust improved their utilization of combines. In 1953, the productivity of a combine was 5,705 tons per month, but in 1954, it reached 7,285 tons. Cutting of all main horizontal workings was carried out with the aid of loading machines and the productivity of these machines was 70.2 linear meters per month.

LARGE, NEW MINE CONSTRUCTED IN KUZBASS -- Moscow, Ugol', No 8, Aug 54.

In January 1954, workers, engineers, and technicians of the Ol'zherasskiy Mine-Construction Administration completed the construction of and put in operation Tomusinskaya Mine No 1-2 of the Kuzbassugol' Combine, with a planned capacity of 8,000 tons each 24 hours. In June 1954, construction and assembly work on a coal-cleaning plant was completed and it was made ready for use.

Construction of the mine took 4 years; construction and equipping of the coal-cleaning plant, 2 1/2 years.

During the construction of Tomusinskaya Mine No 1-2 about 37 kilometers of workings were cut. Twelve inclines, each 380-600 meters long, were constructed. The average monthly rate of cutting inclines was 140 meters, with maximums of 210, 230, 245, and 264 meters. No more than 3 months were required for cutting each of these inclines. Four thousand meters of main haulage passages were cut with cross sections of 15-18 square meters. The average monthly speed in cutting passages was 45 meters, with a maximum of 60 meters.

ESTONSLANETS COMBINE FULFILLS PLAN -- Moscow, Trud, 29 Aug 54

On 21 August, the Estonslanets Combine completed the 8-month plan and has already delivered tens of trainloads of above-plan shale. Labor productivity has increased 13.8 percent and the combine has given the state more than 2 million rubles in savings.

Since August 1953, mines, sections, and brigades of the combine have won 85 all-union prizes. As a result of socialist competition for July, Kukruse Mine won for the eighth consecutive time the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR and a first money prize. Second and third prizes were won by mines No 4 and No 2. The Estonslanets Combine is retaining the Transferable Red Banner of the VTsSPS and the Ministry of Coal Industry USSR.

Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 29 Aug 54

During the first half of 1954, the Estonslanets Combine fulfilled the plan 106 percent. By 21 August, mines of the combine had completed the 8-month plan, but such outstanding mines as Kukruse, No 2, and No 4 had completed the 8-month plan for shale output in the first half of August.

The Estonslanets Combine has converted 80 percent of all working faces in its mines to the cycle work schedule, and as a result the shale output has risen 25 percent and labor productivity 20 percent.

Mines of the Kiviyli and Kokhtla combines of the Ministry of Local and Shale-Chemical Industry of the Estonian SSR are achieving considerable success.

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LENINGRADSLANETS TRUST MINE DELIVERS ABOVE-PLAN SHALE -- Leningrad,
Leningradskaya Pravda, 29 Aug 54

Mine No 1 of the Leningradslanets Trust completed the 8-month plan ahead of schedule and delivered 17,000 tons of shale above the plan. Labor productivity of the miners was 11 percent above 1953. The planned capacity of the mine has been achieved 150 percent. During 8 months, 400 linear meters of development workings were cut.

Workers of the shale gas plant considerably exceeded the plan for processing gas and other products in the first half of 1954. As a result of replacing kerosene with gas, the workers save more than 100 million rubles every year.

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